2014 Consumer Confidence Report
Cypress Community Church Water System
June 15, 2015

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 – December 31, 2014.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source: Cypress Community Church Water System consists of one primary well. The standby well was destroyed. The well is located off Highway 68 in Monterey County.

Drinking Water Source Assessment: The source is considered most vulnerable to following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Septic systems – low density. There have been no contaminants detected in the water supply recently, however the source is still considered vulnerable to activities located near the drinking water source. A copy of this report may be reviewed by contacting the operator.

For more information, contact: MCSI Water Systems Management Phone: (831) 659-5360

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides,* that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants,* including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants,* that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Water Quality Data Tables

The tables below list all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, thought representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA					
Contaminant(s) (units)	**Highest # Detected in a Month**	**# Of Months in Violation**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source**
Total Coliform, Bacteria	**5**	**1**	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform/E Coli	**3**	**1**	A routine sample and repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or E. coli	0	Human & animal fecal waste

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER							
Contaminant(s) (units)	**Number of Site Collected**	**PHG**	**AL**	**90th Percentile Level Detected**	**# of Samples > Al**	**Date**	**Typical Source**
Copper (ppm)	5	0.3	1.3	0.092	0	9/2014	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	5	0.2	15	**152**	**1**	9/2014	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF RADIOACTIVITY					
Contaminant(s) (units)	**PHG/ (MCLG)**	**AL**	**Level Detected**	**Sample Date**	**Typical Source**
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	(0)	15	4.96	5/2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	0.43	20	3.58	12/2006	Erosion of natural deposits

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Contaminant(s) (units)	**PHG/ (MCLG)**	**MCL**	**Level Detected**	**Range**	**Sample Date**	**Typical Source**
Arsenic (ppb)	4	10	**15.5**	**14-16**	2014	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	1	0.056		6/2014	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	(100)	50	14		6/2014	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	1	2.0	0.5		6/2014	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrite (as N) (ppm)	1	1	0.3		6/2014	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	30	50	5		6/2014	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD					
Contaminant(s) (units)	**PHG/ (MCLG)**	**MCL**	**Level Detected**	**Sample Date**	**Typical Source**
Chloride (ppm)	N/A	500	110	6/2014	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; sea water influence
Copper (ppm)	N/A	1	0.005	6/2014	Internal corrosion of household plumping systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Odor (units)	N/A	3	1	6/2014	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Manganese (ppb)	N/A	50	41	6/2014	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductivity	N/A	1600	949	6/2014	Substances that form natural deposits; sea water influence
Sulfate (ppm)	N/A	500	40	6/2014	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	N/A	1000	560	6/2014	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	5	ND	6/2014	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppm)	N/A	5	0.020	6/2014	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

SUBSTANCES OF INTEREST					
Contaminant(s) (units)	**PHG (MCLG)**	**MCL**	**Level Detected**	**Sample Date**	**Typical Source**
Alkalinity as CaCO3 (ppm)	N/A	N/A	286	6/2014	Generally found in ground and surface water
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	96	6/2014	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally-occurring
pH (ppm)	N/A	N/A	7.5	6/2014	A measurement of acidity, 7.0 being neutral
Total Hardness (ppm)	N/A	N/A	267	6/2015	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium and are usually naturally-occurring

Additional Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling USEPA's Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by crypto-sporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL, MRDL, AL, or a Violation:

- *Total Coliform Bacteria:* Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other; potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. The water system had one month where total coliforms exceeded the MCL. The system disinfected, performed an investigation, issued public notification, and resampled until free of total coliform bacteria.
- *Fecal coliform and E. Coli:* Three samples were total coliform positive and E. Coli positive. Fecal coliforms and E. Coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. A boil water order was placed until the system tested free from E-coli.
- *Arsenic:* Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The water system monitors arsenic quarterly as directed by Monterey County Environmental Health Bureau.
- *Lead over 15 ppb:* One of the 5 samples was over the allowable level for lead. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your waster tested and/or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the USEPA Save Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

For Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	**Total No. of Detections**	**Sample Dates**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
E. coli	**3** (In the year)	8/22/14	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Ground Water Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Violation of Ground Water TT

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED DEFICIENCIES

- The water system is deficient due to high arsenic results. Arsenic tests are performed quarterly with public notification as required.

System Improvements and Updates:

- In 2014, all three of the water storage tanks were cleaned and reconditioned. The water system plans to install a chlorinator to mitigate positive coliforms.

Conservation and Drought Tips:

- Contact MCSI at (831) 659-5360 or The Water Awareness Committee at www.waterawareness.org for further information.